

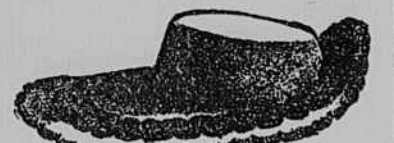
THE REALM OF FASHION.

The Latest Productions of the Designers and Colorists.

The Philosophy of Hats—An Era of Parisian Headgear—Feather Toques and Pocket Muffs—The Novelty for Hat Decoration.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

While the gods may give nothing to men without great labor, the merest accident has often been sufficient to provide women with the desire of their hearts as far as the whims of fashion are concerned. Gloves were devised to cover the ugly, red hands of a queen; the necklet was made to conceal a scar on a snowy throat, and as the Babagas hat was traced to a titled lady and leader



FALL SHAPE IN FELT.

of fashion who, on a hot summer's day, threw back a hat which burdened her forehead, so the little close bonnets might have been suggested by crowds and high winds, and the scooping shapes by driving rains. Had not Jonas Hanway been bold enough to carry his umbrella, we might still be going about in a green silk calash, beneath which it was said that every full face was charming and every side view correspondingly ugly.

The fall season as to millinery is precisely like its predecessors. The keen eye may trace the outgrowths of a previous season, and those who desire only novelty need not be disappointed. The touch of Parisian taste is unmistakable in the new hats and bonnets, the former being so large and the latter so small as to suggest serious apprehensions for the later arrivals, when the fashionable shapes shall have reached their respective maximum and minimum.

When a felt hat is bordered with narrow ostrich feather trimming, a pocket muf of velvet is made in the same colors, with a bunch of small feather tips at one side. Cloth crowns, imported of course, have brilliant birds applied flat upon the surface, with wings outspread, as if flying. These are made up in toques with feather bands or rolls of velvet, and aigrettes of heron plumes. Feather toques are accompanied by collarettes which extend well down at the front and back, and are made of the same feathers as the hat. Impeyan is the most brilliant for this purpose.

None of the conceits and fantasies heretofore introduced by the designer and the colorist have equaled those now displayed in the newest Pompadour brocades. Light and shadow, distance and depth, are all expressed upon their beauteous surfaces. In the new supply, fruit is evidently the temporary fancy of fashion, with a preference for pomegranates, olives, cherries, lady-apples, grapes, plums and currants. For brides' dresses flowers chiefly are supplied in plain brocades, that is, those not decorated with pearls or cut jewels, such as trumpet lilies, uncurling fern fronds, sprays of wheat and oat straw, the most graceful of all cereals, being leading patterns in ivory and cream white. A very beautiful brocade for brides has for design a tiny flying swallow, the bird itself being an Oriental emblem of happiness. There are also Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette designs and styles which copy Eusebian lace. One brocade of this description has a ground of Flemish blue satin, patterned with a black lace heading, which is seemingly tied in true lovers' knots.

It is made up with a plain skirt and fan-plaited back, and is accompanied by a Louis XV. coat of black velvet, edged with black ostrich trim, and a full jabot of fine French lace down the front. The sleeves, however, match the skirt, and are in the leg of mutton shape, with a fall of lace at the wrist. Another brocade in black is patterned with rosy-checked pippin apples with twigs and leaves. Plain black faille supplies the front of the skirt, while the brocade is fan-plaited at the back. The front



JACKET BODICE.

breadths are slashed into deep squares on the lower edge, and peeping out from between the openings are knife-plaitings of India silk in the various colors shown in the brocade. The bodice shows a combination of the faille and brocade.

Combination costumes or pattern dresses prevail among autumn novelties. Camel's hair, angora and homespun cloth in double widths have a border along one edge, either in tartan plaids, rows of narrow velvet interwoven to look as if sewed on, bands of astrakhan or frise stripes. Sometimes there will be Vandykes of braiding in combination with astrakhan, and the most expensive of all pattern robes has sleeves and collar trimmings wrought on to resemble pomegranates. Other wool materials

are pleasantly suggestive of the bourettes so popular several seasons back. Whether as bison cloth the roughest hat will be more attractive than soft bourette, or camel's hair with a rough finish, is questionable, but the fabric promises satisfaction from its quality, colorings and general character.

An elegant example of the Louis XV. Jaquette is made of velvet or faced cloth and brocade. Mouse gray velvet for the jacket with rolling collar fastened just below the bust with two buttons, and a close-fitting waistcoat of silver gray brocade, over-run with a little steel and silver, is an elegant combination for this form of garment.

The waistcoat is fastened to the throat with smaller buttons than those upon the jacket, and they should be the traditional Louis XV. buttons, which are enamel paintings of beautiful female heads set in cut silver. Portfolio pockets of the velvet are placed on the waistcoat so as to show half beyond the coat-fronts, and the jacket has close sleeves with deep cuffs of the brocade. A full jabot or double cascade of lace is added to the throat and falls just below the bust.

It is rather early to look for shades which are most beautiful under artificial light, yet there is no lack of rich and novel colors designed for the trying light of day. The most of these are classified and graded, too, saving the eye and the judgment from confusion. Red is now a popular hue, and the shades in use are many, including Magenta, Solferino, Eiffel, Frontin, a brilliant cherry, salvia, dahlia, and the fuchsia reds, so much admired, which are heavy and have a purple overcast.

New pinks are to be a tint advised for brunettes; flamingo's wing, a red pink, pomegranate, old rose and trocadero, a pale shade. The browns are Sicuna, golden russet, maroon, a pale chestnut, and a new whitish brown, called cocoonut. Greens this season include forest green in changeable tints, and the mallard hues called canard and canette. Cresson green has blue tints. There are also Egyptian



BOX COAT.

green, a dull, muddy tint, spinach and willow, a pale tint. The yellows own an Egyptian or dull porphyry color, tints, which has a reddish overcast, and imperial, a brilliant hue. Tonguin and oriole are also brilliant, while jonquil and primrose are delicate evening shades. The favorite blues are marine, marine, azure, king's blue and French ultra-marine, known also as St. Cyr. Grays are especially the favorites of fashion, and display mouse, steel, granite, acier, with a blue cast; iron gray, trusterelle or turtle-dove and seagull—in fact, the shades of gray are almost numberless.

Among the odd tints there are fumee, a smoke color bordering on brown; poussiere de corail, or coral dust, citron, poppy, petunia and capucine.

All fawn and almond, mignonette and mastic shades remain with us, as also do the copper and currant tints, the garnets, blue plum and bronze shades. Evening colors show the same pale tints already familiar, but another month will bring out novelties for later fall and winter, which, with those already mentioned, will make a very choice variety from which to select.

The novelties in fall gloves are the gray shades which Parisian women call "sad" and "tender," and which importers offer in preference to the long-favored tan colors. The latter are still admired, however, and begin at a yellowish russet shade, with dull chamomise and ceru for the lightest tints. Of the new colors suggested for street wear, pearl gray shades with black stitching and in place kid are the ultra in style. The latest novelties in Parisian gloves are displayed in a Broadway window, and a recent addition to the list is a blue, of that peculiar shade found only in the wing of a Brazilian butterfly. Flowering almond is the fashionable tint in pink, and oat-straw the selected shade of yellow, for gloves worn with tail-dress toilettes.

L'ETOILE.

Barred Out.

St. Peter—Who were you?
New Spirit—I was a Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

St. Peter—Do you belong to the Celestial Harp Tuners' Union or the Halo Repairers' Mutual Aid Association?

New Spirit—No-o.

St. Peter—They don't allow scabs in here. Good-bye. Fan department on the left—Life.

The Fresh Made Him Fresh.

Gazley—Fledgely must be quite well off with the world's goods.

Gazley—I've never had that impression. Why do you think so?

Gazley—He showed me a handful of diamonds last evening.

Gazley—Do you mean it?

Gazley—Yes, I do; and he won the lot with them.—Jewelers' Circular.

CURIOSITIES OF LAW.

Prof. Myne Mentions Some That Are Both Amusing and Interesting.

From the town of Inverness, in Scotland, we have taken this quaint public notice, writes Prof. R. E. Myne in the Chicago Globe. It was not uncommon in old Scotch towns, even within the present century, to have legal enactments made known by proclamation in the market square:

"Ta hoy! To thither ahoy! Ta hoy three times!! An'ta hoy—whist! By command of his Majesty, King George, and her grace, the Duke of Argyll: If anybody is found fishing about to loch, or below to loch, afore to loch, or about to loch, in to loch, around to loch, or below to loch, she is to be persecuted with three persecutions—first, she is to be burnt; syne, she's to be drowned; an' then to be hanged. An' if she comes back she's to be persecuted wi a far waur death. God save the King and her grace the Duke of Argyll."

One may not be surprised that many old-fashioned legal institutions should still exist among the British, who have received them with the greatest veneration from the dark ages of their country's history; but the same can hardly be said in favor of the States of the new world. In New Jersey, for instance, there is an un repealed law to the following effect:

"All women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce or betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

What a check it would be upon the postprandial flow of eloquence if this law enacted by Edward III. were still operative. Edward III. prohibited any man having more than two courses at any meal. Each man was to have only two sorts of victuals, and it was prescribed how far one could mix sauce with his pottage, excepting on certain feast days, when three courses were allowed at a meal.

If the same laws were now operative, a good deal of the after dinner gush at banquets would never be heard.

In the reign of the English Charles II., the Chief Justice, whose record was both famous and infamous, hoodwinked his brother justices in declaring that to print or publish any new book or pamphlet of news whatsoever, is illegal; that it is a manifest intent to the breach of the peace, and they may be proceeded against by law for an illegal thing.

Many years ago men could easily be found to give any evidence on oath that might be required, and some of these persons walked openly into court with a straw in one of their shoes, to signify that they wanted employment as witnesses; hence originated the expression "rie's a man of straw." An advocate or lawyer who wanted a convenient witness knew by these signs where to find one, and the colloquy between the parties was brief. "Don't you remember?" said the advocate. The party looked deliberately at the fee, but made no sign of assent; then the fee increased, and with it his memory also. "To be sure I do."

"Then come into court and swear it." The only improvement which has grown out of this peculiar custom is on the part of the straw man. Nowadays your straw man will work for half the original fee.

When pleading as art was scarcely developed the courts used to hear suits against animals. By the old law of France, if a vicious animal killed a person, and it was proved that his owner knew of its propensity to kill, and suffered it to go at large, he was hanged, and the animal was also. In 1814 a bull having killed a man by tossing him with its horns was brought before the judge and indicted as a criminal. After several witnesses had sworn against it, the court condemned it to be hanged. This sentence was confirmed by an order of Parliament and carried into effect.

Old historical books tell us that as late as 1650 the French had proper laws for the punishment of offensive rats, locusts, flies and leeches. This was going very far. To-day we should all be made very happy if some genius would devise and put into practical working a law for the extermination of the mosquito.

TOMMY'S MEDICINE.

His Anxious Mother Does Him with Molasses and Brimstone.

A small boy, more or less the light of a certain household and the scourge of the neighborhood, showed signs of acquiring the complexion of a leopard, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. That is to say, his mother noticed that her treasure's face was becoming terribly spotted.

She called the family doctor's attention to the trouble, and he said in the brusque off-hand way we all know so well: "Give him a level teaspoonful of brimstone every day."

The doctor's word was law in that family, and a considerable shipment of brimstone was procured at once. Omitting the details of administration, we may pass on to the next visit of the doctor to the family of the boy.

"Well, how's Tommy?" was the doctor's first question.

"Oh, he's very much worse. As you ordered, I gave him eleven spoonfuls of brimstone and he's been raising—"

"Eleven spoonfuls! I never ordered that many," shouted the doctor, as he nervously sprang upstairs toward Tommy's room. "A level spoonful was what I said."

Doing the Graceful Thing.

The chairman of a public meeting is expected to use pleasant phrases when he introduces those who take part. At Saratoga lately there were public memorial services on account of the death of a highly-esteemed citizen. The rector of the Episcopal church had been invited to offer prayer, and the chairman, feeling it incumbent on him to do the graceful thing, made this announcement: "The audience will now have the pleasure of listening to a prayer by Rev. Dr. Cary."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A St. Petersburg journal states that a Russian civil engineer, M. de Nicaloff, has succeeded in producing a fuel from peat greatly resembling anthracite coal.

The mine at St. Andre du Poirier, France, yearly produces 300,000 tons of coal. The mine is worked with two shafts, one 2,052 feet deep and the other 3,083 feet deep. The latter shaft is now being deepened, and will soon touch the 4,000-foot level. A remarkable feature of this deep mine is the comparatively low temperature experienced, which seldom rises above 75 degrees Fahrenheit. In the gold and silver mines of the Pacific coast, at a depth of less than half that of the French coal mine, much difficulty is often experienced in keeping the temperature low enough to admit of working. In some levels of the Comstock lode the temperature rises as high as 120 degrees.

Several attempts have been made to establish the tack industry in the South, but they have failed from difficulties in handling the material. This branch of the iron trade is in the hands of New England manufacturers, and is practically confined to Massachusetts. More than two-thirds of the tack business is controlled by the State, and fully three-quarters by all of New England.

Paris and London may soon be connected by telephone. The two capitals have already been connected with their respective coasts by aerial lines, and a cable to complete the circuit is being manufactured. The cable will be a double one, and will be laid between Kent and Sangate, the French and English governments sharing the cost. The circuit between the two cities will be a metallic one, and will have the resistance of 5,900 ohms.

A monster casting, the largest ever undertaken at the immense plant of the Bethlehem Iron Company, at Bethlehem, Pa., was successfully made on Monday. All the cupolas, six in number, in the Bessemer department, besides number one and two furnaces, were used for this casting. One hundred and twenty-five tons of metal were melted, then poured into ladles placed on trucks, which were transferred over the narrow gauge railroad by means of small locomotives, to the mould in the open-hearth department connected with the ordnance plant. The metal was poured at 11:04 a. m., under the supervision of Superintendent and Chief Engineer John Fritz, assisted by Chief Founder Michael Bitter, and his assistant, Nicholas Ulrich. Among distinguished iron men who were spectators were E. Windsor Richards, of England, the well known steel worker, and several other English and Scotch iron masters, who are on a visit to this country, and a large party of ladies. The preparation of the mold required from four to five weeks, and was made under the direction of the above named officials of the company. The smelting of the iron was done under the direction of George A. Jenkins, superintendent of the Bessemer plant. This large mass of metal will not cool off under four weeks, probably, when it will be taken out by means of large traveling cranes, then planed off and put into position as part of the base of a new armor plate mill. Fifty-two thousand pounds of coke and 1,700 pounds of limestone were used to melt the iron.

The extensive preparations for railroad building in the Northwest have induced the Seattle Press to make some calculations. That paper is informed that in the next three years fully \$65,000,000 will be expended in railroad building in the Northwest. The Great Northwestern and Union Pacific, it is said, will expend \$30,000,000.

English channel traffic, for the quarter year just closed, shows the passage of 181,250 persons traveling by the Dover-Calais, Folkestone-Boulogne and New-Haven-Dieppe routes. In the corresponding quarter of 1889 the number was 291,548. The Dover-Calais route carries 50 per cent. of the total, and the New-Haven-Dieppe, 27.5 per cent.

The Rockbridge Company contemplates improving and increasing the water supply of Glasgow.

The "Mother's Friend"

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A good riding and driving horse will be sold at public auction in front of Market House on Saturday 10 a. m. oct30-31

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust dated the 22nd of February, 1890, made by Thomas A. Mabry, and recorded in the clerk's office of the Hustings Court for the city of Roanoke, Va., in deed book 30, page 132, in which is conveyed to the undersigned certain real estate in the city of Roanoke, Virginia, in trust to secure the North Side Land Company the sum of \$225, with interest, evidenced by certain negotiable notes therein set out; and whereas, default having been made in the payment of a part of said notes, at the request of the holder of said notes I shall, as trustee in said deed, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all the property conveyed in said deed, to-wit: A certain lot of land in the city of Roanoke, Va., beginning on the south side of Magnolia street, 193.4 feet west of Park street, fronting 40 feet on Magnolia street, and running back between parallel lines 100 feet to an alley, and being lot No. 6, section 19, as shown on map of the North Side Addition to the city of Roanoke, Va. Terms: Cash, as to the sum of \$100, and the sum of \$120 in equal monthly payments of \$10 each, with interest on each payment from the 22nd of February, 1890, and one payment of \$15, with interest from same date, said payments beginning to fall due on November 22, 1890, and continuing monthly thereafter for fourteen months, and the balance on such terms as may be made known on day of sale. H. S. TROUT, Trustee. oct 19-law3wks

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RAILROADS.

Schenandoah Valley Railroad.
S. F. TYLER, Receiver.
Schedule in effect June 2, 1890.

5:00 p. m. Daily—Memphis Express, from Hagerstown and the North. Through Pullman sleeping cars from New York and Philadelphia to Chattanooga and Memphis via Harrisburg, Hagerstown and Roanoke.

7:40 a. m. Daily—New Orleans Express from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, making connection through to the South. Carries through Pullman palace buffet sleeping car from Philadelphia to New Orleans, without change, via Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Roanoke, Cleveland, Calera and L. & N. R. R.

5:45 a. m. Daily—Baltimore Express from all points south for Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York. Carries Pullman palace buffet sleeping car from Roanoke to Philadelphia without change, via Hagerstown and Harrisburg.

7:20 p. m. Daily—New York and Philadelphia Express, from Memphis, Chattanooga and all points south. For Philadelphia and New York. Carries Pullman palace buffet sleeping cars through to Philadelphia and New York via Roanoke, Hagerstown and Harrisburg.

5:45 a. m. Ticket agents will furnish all information and through schedules upon application to
O. HOWARD ROYER,
G. P. & T. Agent, Roanoke, Va.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 3rd, 1890.
WEST BOUND.

10:05 a. m. Daily: arrive Bristol 4:09 p. m. Stops at all stations, connecting at Radford with trains on New River Branch; arriving at Pocahontas at 3:35 p. m.

5:45 p. m. Daily, arrives Radford 7:20 p. m., connecting with New River Branch at 7:35 p. m., for Bluefield and Pocahontas; arrives Pocahontas 10:55 p. m. Arrives Bristol 11:20 p. m., connecting with E. T. V. & G. R. R. for all points south and west. Has Pullman Palace Sleeper, Roanoke to Memphis, without change.

7:55 a. m. Daily, arrive Radford 9:15 a. m., connecting with New River Branch, leaving Radford 12:10 p. m. Arrives Bristol 12:40 p. m., connects with E. T. V. & G. R. R. for all points south and west; has Pullman Palace Sleeper from Roanoke to New Orleans without change.

EAST BOUND.
LEAVE ROANOKE.

5:25 a. m. Daily: for Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond, (via Petersburg and R. & P. R. R.) Norfolk and intermediate points; connects at Lynchburg with V. M. R. R. for Washington and the East, leaving Lynchburg 7:40 a. m. daily. Arrives Norfolk 2:00 p. m., connecting with steamer lines to Baltimore and New York.

10:10 a. m. Daily: arrives Lynchburg 11:50 a. m., connecting with V. M. R. R. for all points north, arriving Washington 7:05 p. m.; arrives Petersburg 4:20 p. m.; arrives Richmond, via R. & P. R. R. 5:05 p. m.; arrives Norfolk 7:00 p. m.

3:45 p. m. Daily: for Lynchburg and intermediate stations; arrives Lynchburg 5:40 p. m.

7:20 p. m. Daily: for Lynchburg and intermediate stations; arrives Lynchburg 9:20 p. m.

Cripple Creek Extension—Leaves Pulaski 8:15 a. m. Daily, except Sunday, and 3:00 p. m. Daily, arrive Ivanhoe 9:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

Clinch Valley Extension (in operation Aug. 3, to St. Paul, 81 miles)—Leave Bluefield 8:10 a. m., daily; arrive St. Paul 12:55 p. m.

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